

NEWARK
Urban Sanitary Authority.

R E P O R T

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**

FOR THE YEAR

~ ~ ~ 1895. *~ ~ ~*

NEWARK:

PRINTED BY CHARLES JOHN RIDGE, BRIDGE STREET.

To the Chairman and Members of the Newark Urban Sanitary Authority.

GENTLEMEN,

STATISTICS.

The population of Newark has been estimated by the annual increase during the ten years, 1881-91, and since there has not been a great deal of building, this is probably nearly correct, as Newark is not a town with rapid changes and fluctuations.

The death rate of the year estimated on a population of 14,640 was 15·7 per 1,000, this rate is 2·2 per 1,000 lower than the average of the previous ten years.

The birth rate was 25·7.

Among the total deaths,

1	was registered	Scarlet Fever
1	„ „	Erysipelas
2	were „	Typhoid Fever
9	„ „	Diarrhœa
24	„ „	Consumption
7	„ „	other Tubercular diseases
41	„ „	Bronchitis & Inflammation of the lungs
17	„ „	Heart Disease
9	„ „	Cancer

59 occurred among children under one year of age.

62 occurred among persons over 65.

73 in persons between the ages of 25—65, so that about half the deaths were registered among persons at the extremes of life and nearly one third amongst those in middle aged persons.

The number of deaths from Diarrhœa is two above the average of the previous ten years and it raises the death rate from the seven Zymotic Diseases to 1·16 per 1,000, this rate is ·50 lower than the average of the previous ten years.

The deaths of infants under 1 year were 251 per 1,000 of the total deaths and 150 per 1,000 of the births.

The death rate from Tuberculous Diseases was 2·1 per 1,000 and from Phthisis alone 1·6 per 1,000, this latter rate, is, ·7 per 1,000 lower than the rate of the six previous years, or 10 deaths less from consumption alone have been returned during 1895 than the average number of the six years before.

SCARLET FEVER.

This Disease was notified as follows,

3	cases in	January; at Market Place & Lover's Lane.
6	„ „	February; at Lover's Lane & General Hospital.
9	„ „	March; Brickfield Cottage, Northgate, Albion Street, Market Place, Whitfield Street, Bell's row, Eldon Street, Barnby gate, Stodman Street.
4	„ „	May; Albion St., Eldon St., Boundary Lane.
5	„ „	June & July; Parliament St., Boundary Lane.
3	„ „	August; Long Row, Boundary Lane.
2	„ „	September; North gate, Chatham Street.
2	„ „	October; London road.
3	„ „	November; Mill Lane, Portland Street.
1	case	„ December; London road, Barnby gate.

Total 48

Of these only one is returned as fatal,

The attacks became numerous in March and April, and we made the arrangement with a person to take charge of any suitable cases which should be sent to the Hospital, but it was found that those whose children we thought were suitable were not willing for them to go, and the circumstances were not such that we felt justified in taking proceedings to compel them. The disease rapidly diminished in the latter part of the year. Disinfectants with instructions were supplied in all cases, and the Sunday and Day Schools were cautioned.

The children affected in March and April attended the Mount, St. Leonard's and Wesleyan Day Schools chiefly, and one of the Managers explained that it was difficult to prevent children attending Sunday School sometimes, when families went to several Sunday Schools. The right way to deal with epidemics is to isolate the first suitable case in Hospital, and to make the Hospital as comfortable as possible. In some instances it would be difficult to prove the want of suitable accommodation for though I am satisfied that no case of Scarlet Fever should be treated in a private house, it is probable that such an opinion would not be commonly held, and the Hospital accommodation should be of an unexceptionable character on however small a scale. It would be desirable also to engage a man and wife, since the present isolation Hospital is not suited for a female to remain by herself at night, not only because of its isolated position, but because any serious illness might make it necessary to summon the medical attendant suddenly. For these and other reasons it would be desirable to get a site, where a comfortable cottage could be built with a ward on each side of it suitable for patients male

and female, the cottage being permanently occupied by man and wife as the department for administrative purposes on suitable terms. In a small town this would probably answer better than a more formal Isolation Hospital, but the essential point is in the first place to obtain a suitable site, which could be supplied with gas and water, and could be easily drained.

TYPHOID FEVER.

This Disease was notified in 8 cases, as follows,

- 1 case in January; Jubilee Street.
- 1 „ „ June; Cotton Square.
- 1 „ „ September; Cawkwell's yard.
- 1 „ „ October; Barnby Lane.
- 3 „ „ November; Appleton gate, New St., Parliament Street.
- 1 „ „ December; Parliament Street.

In all, eight cases were notified during the year, of which I regret to say two were fatal.

In every case I have reason to believe well water was taken, and in two of the last cases the patients had been employed in the Trent boats, and I was informed they had drunk Trent water. Further inquiry about this is necessary since I am told the men mostly drink Trent Water, and this is very wrong if true. I have made a table of the cases which have been notified since the Act was adopted, and from it you will see that the average number of cases of Typhoid Fever reported in 1890—91—92 was 82 per year.

The average number of cases in 1894—95 was 9 per year.

Again, the number of deaths in 1890—91—92 was 4—10 and 12 respectively from Typhoid Fever, the number of deaths in 1894—95 were 0 and 2 respectively. I have omitted 1893, since it was a year of transition, when the water was changed from the old to the new supply.

When in the early years of my appointment as Medical Officer of your district I was anxiously inquiring as to the cause of the extensive prevalence of Typhoid Fever in Newark, and how it was to be remedied, I was told by some of the most highly respected gentlemen in Newark that the cause was the climate, that it was as natural that Newark people should suffer from Typhoid Fever as that the people in the Lincolnshire Fens should suffer from Ague, and that there was no remedy and no preventive, you could not change the climate; well, I think your new water supply must have changed the climate, or the climate was a fiction, at least the most prejudiced will scarcely now maintain that Typhoid Fever depended on the climate. It reminds me if you will pardon the digression of an instance where I was sent for because a family was said to be poisoned by drain smells. They had to go to the sea side for 7 months out of 12 because the drainage

of the locality was thought bad. As soon as I entered the house I said "Your gas is escaping," and I found all were suffering from poisoning by coal gas. This they denied positively because their plumber had searched and found no escape, but I insisted on having another plumber and he found the open end of a gas pipe in a hollow wall from which they had suffered severely for some years both in health and pocket. The figures in connection with this Fever are most encouraging and instructive, and there is another aspect of the case, in that the disease was becoming yearly more fatal, for in

1890 there were 53 cases with 4 deaths.

1891 ,, ,, 125 ,, ,, 10 ,,

1892 ,, ,, 69 ,, ,, 12 ,,

1893 was still worse.

This probably resulted from several causes, the dry seasons rendering the river water more concentrated, more water was required in the town and more had to be obtained from the river because the dredging had drained away the supply partly from the culverts. I believe that your case is fairly proved, so far as facts and figures can prove anything of the kind, and there is so great an interest felt in the subject that it would be desirable at least to publish the figures since they bear upon the water supply of London among other important places and they reflect the greatest credit upon the wisdom of the Sanitary Authority of Newark since the Members had a fight for what was judged right against great opposition, whereas it is often the case that a Sanitary Authority is afraid to spend money upon public improvements. One of the best business men in Newark met me before anything was done, and told me that several of the leading men intended Newark to have good water whatever opposition there was.

DIARRHŒA

The deaths from Diarrhœa were 9 in number, and 7 occurred between August 16th and September 5th, during the hot weather. When we remember the effect of eating what appears to be sound fruit in hot weather, it is not remarkable when we see children eating refuse fruit from the streets that fatal cases of Diarrhœa occur. One of the fatal cases was that of an old man 84 years of age, and the remainder occurred amongst children under three years of age. In two instances Diarrhœa is mentioned as a secondary cause of death during Dentition and Inflammation of the Bowels, those I have not included as Diarrhœa. The want of care in the feeding of infants is a common cause of this disease. The deaths in former years, when Diarrhœa caused serious mortality as in 1889, 1890, were spread over several months of the year and did not occur altogether in the hot fruit seasons.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

The number of cases of Whooping Cough was 9 below the average of the previous ten years. When we hear of the disease, which we only do by the deaths, we caution the School Authority to exclude the affected family, this is of course unsatisfactory because too late, and it would be disirable to furnish the Schoolmaster with addressed post cards to notify the disease to me, when he first hears of it in a family.

PHTHISIS & TUBERCULOUS DISEASE.

During the year 1895 24 deaths were registered from Phthisis among Newark inhabitants, and 7 from other forms of Tuberculous diseases. There was during 1895 the smallest number of deaths from Tuberculous disease of the lungs only that has been registered during any of the previous 6 years, excepting 1892.

The total Tubercular deaths have been as follows :—

During 1889 there were registered 43 deaths.

„	1890	„	„	„	50	„
„	1891	„	„	„	46	„
„	1892	„	„	„	31	„
„	1893	„	„	„	33	„
„	1894	„	„	„	35	„
„	1895	„	„	„	31	„

You will see that the decline in mortality was abrupt in 1892, and though the inspection of cows commenced in 1891 the time was too short to explain this fall. One thing seems clear, that a distinct impression has been made on this formidable disease, whether by disinfection of the rooms of the sick, or the greater care taken in disinfecting the expectoration and it encourages us to hope for more beneficial results in coming years. Hitherto the steps you have taken, have been disinfection of the chambers of the sick, and the inspection of the dairy cows, but our action has been very imperfect. During the two and a half years which is considered the average time the disease lasts, from the date of its commencement, nothing could be done, because the disease was not notified, though probably the Medical Attendant would insist on destruction of the expectoration and thorough ventilation and cleanliness of the room. Last year you ordered leaflets of precautions to be printed for the use of the Medical Practitioners among their patients. All but one I asked kindly promised to use these, and to order disinfectants for the poorer people. During the year we began to insist upon the cleanliness, ventilation, and improvement of filthy dilapidated old houses, and it will have a decided influence upon Consumption I have little doubt, for it has been found that there is a connection between the two things.

In a seven years map I have made of the deaths from Tuberculous disease in Newark, the old parts of the town appear decidedly to present the greatest number of cases.

Nine of thirty of the deaths occurred in July, and three of these were in the locality of Parliament Street, three of the total number of deaths during the year were in Millgate.

With respect to the disease among dairy cows, the report of the Royal Commission attaches great importance to milk. Among other important matters Drs. Martin & Woodhead insist that no Tuberculous Animal should be allowed to remain in a dairy. Dr. Martin says "the milk of cows with Tuberculosis of the udder possesses a virulence which can only be described as extraordinary." Dr. Woodhead states that boiling for an instant renders the Tubercle Bacillus absolutely innocuous.

In 1890, three hundred milch cows were slaughtered for Pleuro Pneumonia in Edinburgh, and of these 40 per cent. were found to be Tuberculous. In Denmark and other places this disease is being rooted out from the herds by the tuberculin test, but in Paris where the disease used to be very prevalent, it has been abolished from among the Milch cattle by a more simple method. The cow supplying milk is bought from a healthy herd, it is fattened up as the milking goes on and is not allowed to breed again, but is sold to the butcher, and it is said to be almost impossible now to find a tuberculous Milch cow in the cow houses of Paris. It would probably be possible for cow keepers in towns to follow this plan of proceeding, but where this is not done, the calf of a deceased cow if separated from the infected cow house and fed on good milk or boiled milk of tuberculous cows will grow up healthy, indicating that the disease is not hereditary as it has generally been supposed to be.

INSPECTION.

I have inspected your District systematically with your Inspector, taking portions of the district from time to time.

We have looked over the workshops where improvement in ventilation was pointed out as necessary in several cases, and in one of the worst instances an order was made by you that ventilation should be made, and it was carried out under the directions of your surveyor.

We looked over the cow houses several times, and in some cases improvement was required in drainage. I have mentioned that some of the cow houses should be of a better kind, dilapidated wooden sheds with uneven floors are not proper places to keep cows in, they do not keep the animals warm enough, and cannot be thoroughly cleaned. One of these dilapidated sheds has been closed.

In yards abutting on Millgate, Baldertongate, in Cawkwell's yard and Barnbygate, dilapidated dirty houses were found which were unfit for habitation, and you made orders they should be put in order or closed. I think it is very important that where houses are damp with filthy decaying walls, with no place in which to store food, no proper cooking apparatus, insufficient air space outside and around, badly paved floors which cannot be cleaned, badly paved yards, defective drainage, insufficient light and ventilation, with bad roofs and windows, dangerous stairs, unspouted buildings, and other unsanitary conditions, these should be reported to the Sanitary Authority by any person who is aware of their existence, since it is difficult for the inspector to see the interior arrangements in many cases unless complaint is made of nuisances existing in the houses. Several complaints have been made of nuisance arising from the smoke of factory chimneys. Orders were served to abate the nuisances.

BAKEHOUSES.

I looked over the bakehouses.

Three were ordered to be cleaned and limewashed, and two required better ventilation.

Three are unsatisfactory in regard to construction, being too confined in respect to air space, in one case the ceiling is very low, in the other the bakehouse is enclosed by other buildings which interfere with the access of light and air, one is below the ground level and wherever this is the case the floor is generally in a dirty state. In two cases the bakehouses are underground, and like all underground bakehouses they are unsatisfactory, partly from the obstruction to air and light, and partly from the difficulty of sweeping them out frequently or swilling them, the dust, flour, and grease, is apt to collect on the floor and be trodden in.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Complaints were made of the bone manure works, and I made several inspections of the premises, one with the Surveyor, and one with the Government Inspector under the Alkalies Act.

The Surveyor and I also went by your direction to see similar works in other parts of the country which were said to be managed in a superior way so that they were not offensive.

At Newark I considered the chief causes of nuisance were in the dissolving of the Coprolites during the manufacture of mineral superphosphate, and the bones lying in the yard without cover from the weather, the rain, wind and sun, causing nuisance in hot weather, the decomposition of fatty matters being very offensive at times. The knowledge we obtained in other towns was to the

effect that wherever bone and phosphate manure works are, there are nuisances complained of occasionally, and that the Newark works required better provision for dealing with fumes from the dissolving chamber, and no doubt the bones ought to be covered and enclosed from the influence of sun, rain and wind.

The fumes from the dissolving chamber have since been dealt with in a tower, where they are washed by water splashed from wooden frames, and the result appears to be satisfactory, since no further complaint has been made to me, although I am informed a good deal of smell is experienced on the Winthorpe road at times.

I have visited each case of dangerous Infectious disease that has been reported to me, and have advised the persons competent to act as to the measures which appeared to be required to prevent the extension of the disease.

At the end of the year the town was free from any serious prevalence of disease, steady progress has been made in improvement, so that I consider the district is in most respects in a fair condition to prevent the extension of any disease invading it and to train up a healthy population.

I have the honor to be,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES WILLS,

Medical Officer of Health.



NEWARK URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

TABLE showing the Population, Inhabited Houses, Marriages, Births and Deaths, for the year 1895, and 10 years preceding.

GROSS NUMBERS.

The Year.	Estimated Population.	No. of Inhabited Houses.	Marriages	Registered Births.	Corrected No. of Deaths.			Deaths in Public Institutions.
					Total All Ages.	Under One Year.	Under Five Years.	
1895	14640	...	...	376	231	59	81	23
1894	14595	...	...	396	224	50	68	18
1893	14550	...	...	395	285	71	31	21
1892	14500	...	...	399	255	64	90	24
1891	14457	3202	...	401	276	47	76	35
1890	14413	...	...	373	263	56	95	28
1889	14369	...	...	435	254	73	95	26
1888	14325	...	...	419	242	52	77	24
1887	14281	...	...	444	266	65	90	28
1886	14237	...	...	445	258	72	96	42
1885	14194	...	...	463	271	86	113	33
Average of 10 years, 1885 to 1894		...	...	417	259	63	83	27

NOTES.

1. Population at Census, 1891 - 14,457
2. Average No. of Persons in each house at Census, 1891 - 4.5.
3. Area of District in acres - 1933.

CHARLES WILLS,

Medical Officer of Health.

NEWARK URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

TABLE showing the Annual Birth and Death Rates, Death Rates of Children, and Proportion of Deaths in Public Institutions in a Thousand Deaths for the year 1895, and 10 years preceding.

In the year.	Birth Rate per 1000 of the Population.	Corrected Death Rate per 1000 of the Population.	Deaths of Children under 1 year; per 1000 of Registered Births.	Deaths of Children under 1 year; per 1000 of Total Deaths.	Deaths of Children under 5 years; per 1000 of Total Deaths.	Deaths in Public Institutions; per 1000 of Total Deaths.
1895 ...	25.7	15.71	159.5	255.0	352.2	96.6
1894 ...	27.1	15.30	126.2	223.2	303.5	80.3
1893 ...	27.1	19.56	179.7	249.1	357.8	73.7
1892 ...	27.5	18.00	161.4	250.8	352.8	92.8
1891 ...	27.7	19.09	117.2	170.3	271.7	126.7
1890 ...	25.8	18.24	150.1	201.4	361.2	106.5
1889 ...	30.2	17.67	167.8	287.4	374.0	102.0
1888 ...	28.6	16.89	124.1	214.8	318.1	99.1
1887 ...	31.0	18.62	146.4	244.4	338.8	105.3
1886 ...	31.2	18.10	161.8	279.1	372.1	162.8
1885 ...	32.6	19.09	187.7	317.3	416.9	121.8
Average of 10 years, 1885 to 1894.	28.8	18.05	152.2	243.7	346.6	107.1

CHARLES WILLS, Medical Officer of Health.

NEWARK URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

TABLE showing the number of Deaths at all ages in 1895, from certain groups of Diseases, and proportions to 1000 of Population, and to 1000 Deaths from all causes ; also the number of Deaths of Infants under one year of age from other groups of Diseases, and proportions to 1000 Births and to 1000 Deaths from all causes under one year.

Division I. (Adults.)	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of Population at all ages.	Deaths per 1000 of Total Deaths at all ages.
1. Principal Zymotic Diseases... ..	17	1.58	73.6
2. Pulmonary Diseases	40	2.73	173
3. Principal Tuber- cular Diseases	31	2.11	135
Division II. (Infants under 1 year.)	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of Births.	Deaths per 1000 of Total Deaths under One Year.
4. Wasting Diseases	24	63.8	400
5. Convulsive Diseases	8	21.2	133

NOTICE.

1. Includes Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Typhus, Enteric (or Typhoid), and Simple Continued Fevers, and Diarrhœa.
of the deaths occurred in Hospitals situated beyond the limits of the district.
3. Includes Phthisis, Scrofula, Tuberculosis, Rickets, and Tabes.
4. Includes Marasmus, Atrophy, Debility, Want of Breast Milk, and Premature Birth.
5. Includes Hydrocephalus, Infantile Meningitis, Convulsions, and Teething.

CHARLES WILLS,
Medical Officer of Health.

NEWARK URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

TABLE showing the number of Deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases,
in the 10 years 1885 to 1894, and in the year 1895.

Disease.	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	Annual Average of 10 years, 1885 to 1894.	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Deaths in 10 years, 1885 to 1894.	Total Deaths in 1895.	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Deaths in 1895.
Smallpox				1							0.1	0.3		
Measles	1		7	1		10	5		1	1	2.6	10.0		
Scarlet Fever ...	1				1			2	1	10	1.7	6.5	1	4.3
Diphtheria		1	1							M.C. 1	0.3	1.1		
Whooping Cough	11	1		9	7	6		1	23	1	5.9	22.7	5	21.5
Typhus ..														
Fever { Enteric.. ..	4	3	3	7	3	4	10	12	14	0	6.0	23.1	2	8.6
Simple con- tinued ..	1	1			2		1				0.5	1.9		
Diarrhoea	6	14	9	3	14	11	2	5	6	0	7.0	26.9	9	38.7
Totals	24	21	20	21	27	32	18	20	45	13	24.1	93.0	17	73.6

CHARLES WILLS, Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE OF CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER notified to the NEWARK URBAN SANITARY
 AUTHORITY, during the year 1890—1895.

POPULATION, 1891—14,457.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL.
1890	1	4	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	6	20	8	53
1891	25	17	8	5	5		12	7	14	12	15	5	125
1892	1	1		5	1	3	5	12	12	7	12	10	69
1893	16	16	4	5	4	5	5*	8	5	4	4	2	78
1894	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	3	1	10
1895	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	1	8

CHARLES WILLS, Medical Officer of Health.

*New water supply.

NEWARK URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT,

TUBERCULAR DEATHS in EACH MONTH during the years 1890—1895,

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1889	3	3	5	4	5	2	6	3	2	4	3	3	43
1890	7	4	13	5	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	51
1891	7	1	4	2	3	7	3	4	3	3	4	5*	46
1892	3	2	0	2	6	2	1	3	1	1	5	5	31
1893	4	0	7	1	6	4	2	4	2	1	1	1	33
1894	5	5	5	3	2	5	4	1	2	0	1	2	35
1895	5	1	2	3	0	2	9	3	2	3	1	0	31

CHARLES WILLS, Medical Officer of Health.

*Inspection of cow-houses begun.

TABLE of POPULATION, BIRTHS and of NEW CASES of INFECTIOUS SICKNESS,
coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1895, in the
NEWARK URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT, classified according to DISEASES, AGES & LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics, Public Institutions being shown as separate localities. (a)	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.			Aged under 5 or over 5. (e)	THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH. TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING				
	Census, 1891. (b)	Estimated to middle of 1895. (c)	Registered Births. (d)		1 Smallpox	2 Scarlatina	3 Diphtheria	4 Enteric or Typhoid Fever	5 Erysipelas
NEWARK .....	..	..	..	under 5 5 upwards under 5 5 upwards	..	12 35	..	8	1 2
BOROUGH HOSPITAL .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
TOTALS.....	14457	14640	376	under 5 5 upwards	..	12 36	..	8	1 8

Compulsory Notification of Infectious Diseases in force since January, 1890.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES FOR YEAR 1895.

To the Urban Sanitary Authority of the Borough of Newark.

GENTLEMEN.

I beg to report that during the past year I have noticed a marked improvement in the general sanitary condition of the town. I have had fewer complaints of, and found less nuisance existing than at any previous period during the last 16 years.

Great improvements have and are being made in connection with old and dilapidated houses in Huddleston's yard, Jalland's row, Barnbygate, and Cliff row, to upwards of 28 tenements. As inspector of Canal Boats I have made 91 inspections, and have found only 5 infringements of the regulations,—these of a minor character.

Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, I procured and submitted to the Public Analyst 20 samples for Analysis. Two samples of milk were found to be adulterated with 7 and 10 per cent. respectively of added water. In one case a conviction was obtained.

As inspector of Cow Sheds and Dairies, I have made periodical visits to 23 Cow Sheds, as also to the places where milk is retailed. We have now 23 persons registered as Cowkeepers within the Borough, and 14 as Purveyors of Milk.

I have visited 71 houses where infectious disease existed; supplied disinfectants, and in some cases disinfected the rooms.

I have regularly inspected the Slaughter-houses and reported thereon, as also the Fish Markets.

The total number of Nuisances entered in the book may be summarized under the following headings:—

Total number of cases upon Book .	...	...	98
" " Abated	...	...	95
" " notices served	...	...	32
Legal proceedings taken	...	...	2
Privy vaults converted into Water or Tub Closets	...	...	15
Pig styes in a dirty state	...	...	13
Sinks connected with Sewer	...	...	3
Drains improved	...	...	18
Overcrowding and dirty houses	...	...	11
Water Closets improved	...	...	1
Cow Sheds improved	...	...	6
Slaughter-houses improved	...	...	3
Wells improved, and wholesome water provided	...	...	13
Accumulations of refuse	...	...	11
Smoke nuisances	...	...	4

The three unabated cases are in hand.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

Newark, Jan. 9th, 1896.

G. HORSPOOL.

TABLE OF DEATHS during the year 1895, in the NEWARK URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT,
classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public in- stitutions being shown as separate localities. (a)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.							(i)	MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																								
	At all ages (b)	Under 1 year. (c)	1 and under 5. (d)	5 and under 15. (e)	15 and under 25. (f)	25 and under 65. (g)	65 and upwards. (h)		1 Smallpox	2 Scarlatina.	3 Diphtheria.	4 Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.					10 Cholera.	11 Erysipelas.	12 Measles.	13 Whooping Cough.	14 Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	15 Rheumatic Fever.	16 Phthisis.	17 Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	18 Heart Disease.	19 Injuries.	20 All other Diseases.	21 TOTAL.				
													5 Typhus.	6 Enteric or Typhoid.	7 Continued.	8 Relapsing.	9 Puerperal.																
Newark	215	57	18	9	7	67	57	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	I	2	I	5	7	2	..	21	17	20	17	2	44	75
Union Infirmary	7	..	..	..	..	2	5	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	3	7	
Borough Hospital....	16	2	4	I	2	5	2	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	I	2	I	3	..	2	2	5	6
TOTAL.....	238	59	22	10	9	74	64	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	I	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	5	7	I	2	27	18	23	17	2	46	81
The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into account in judging of the above records of mortality.																																	
Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto.	8	..	2	..	I	2	3	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	2		

Area and Population of the District or Division to which this Return relates:—Area in Acres, 1933. Population, 1891, 14,457.

Death Rates :—General, 15·7 per 1000 Population, estimated to middle of 1895. Infant (under 1 year of age) 159·5 per 1000 Births Registered.

January 17th, 1896.

CHARLES WILLS, *Medical Officer of Health.*

